



SUPPORT TO THE HIV/AIDS RESPONSE IN ZAMBIA (SHARE II)

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About SHARE II

The USAID-funded Support to the HIV/AIDS Response in Zambia II (SHARE II) project was signed on November 9, 2010 for a five-year period extending through November 4, 2015. SHARE II is implemented by John Snow Inc. (JSI) and partners: Initiatives Inc; LEAD Program-Zambia; Zambia Interfaith Networking Organization on HIV (ZINGO); and Zambia Health Education and Communication Trust (ZHECT).

SHARE II Project Purpose

The purpose of the SHARE II project is to support and strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS and contribute to the achievement of the USAID/Zambia Mission strategic objectives on reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS. SHARE II builds upon successes, innovations and best practices, including those from SHARE I, and works through strategic coalitions and partnerships with the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council and other stakeholders to support Zambia's HIV/AIDS response.

SHARE II Project Objectives

SHARE II has the following four project objectives or tasks:

1. Strengthen and expand leadership involvement in HIV/AIDS and improve the policy and regulatory environment;
2. Strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of coordinating structures to sustain the HIV/AIDS response;
3. Strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS workplace programs; and
4. Strengthen collaboration and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities with the Government of the Republic of Zambia, U.S. Government-funded partners and other stakeholders.

This report highlights some of the progress that was made on these SHARE II tasks from July 1 to September 30, 2014.

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Task 1: Strengthen and expand leadership in HIV/AIDS and improve the policy and regulatory environment

Through Task 1, SHARE II engages, mobilizes and equips leaders (political, traditional, religious and other influential opinion leaders) to be effective HIV/AIDS change-agents; supports the enactment, formulation and implementation of appropriate HIV/AIDS-related policies and laws; and equips partner institutions (legal and law enforcement) to appropriately manage HIV-related cases. SHARE II operates at two levels:

- At the *structural level*, SHARE II provides technical support to help leaders, including traditional leaders and parliamentarians, formulate and enact appropriate HIV/AIDS-related policies and laws; provides technical guidance for providing leadership to change harmful socio-cultural practices and norms; and provides advocacy support to increase local resource allocation for the national HIV/AIDS response.
- At the *behavioral level*, SHARE II works with leaders and other key players to build their skills and competencies so that they can use their authority and reach to enhance the HIV/AIDS response. These champions and partners can then lead efforts to discourage harmful behaviors (such as multiple concurrent partnerships and gender-based violence); promote helpful interventions (including condom use and male circumcision); and apply a gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS framework to the justice system, including HIV-related law enforcement and adjudication.

A fundamental cornerstone of the SHARE II strategy in HIV/AIDS leadership engagement is to help build understanding that HIV/AIDS is a developmental issue, and that action taken by leaders in HIV/AIDS now will ultimately contribute to national development. SHARE II thus encourages leaders to incorporate HIV/AIDS advocacy into their duties and responsibilities, as citizens in positions of influence and authority.

In an optimal policy and regulatory environment, there is minimal stigma towards and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by the pandemic; the leadership of the different societal sectors speak openly about HIV/AIDS; and both laws and policies make it easier for implementers of HIV-related services to offer their services freely and objectively and for people needing these services to access freely and without fear of discrimination. SHARE II therefore works closely with government institutions and other key stakeholders to improve the policy and legal environment for people affected by HIV/AIDS and for PLHIV.



SHARE II HIV/AIDS champion, B'Flow participates in community mobilization with youth in Mukuni Chiefdom

Champions of Change: Inspiring Musicians to Promote HIV/AIDS Messaging

“B-b-b-b-b-b-Flow!”, “B-b-b-b-b-b-Flow!”, “B-b-b-b-b-b-Flow!” Everywhere he goes, from urban Zambia to rural villages, from Lusaka City to Gundu village in Mukuni chieftdom, Lusaka-based dancehall artist B’Flow—Brian Bwembya—is mobbed by screaming children and teenagers yelling his signature call-out “B-b-b-b-b-b-Flow!”

B’Flow, one of the most popular musicians in Zambia, achieved fame with songs about love and relationships. He croons, he shouts, he berates, he empathizes, he consoles and of course he dances. His music pulls at Zambia’s heartstrings and Zambia sings, shouts, laughs, and dances with him—particularly Zambian youth.

In 2012, B’Flow added a new dimension to his music and turned his attention—and the attention of his fans—to a topic that few Zambian musicians speak out about: HIV/AIDS. In his signature rhythmic and reggae-inspired songs, and during in-person chats with at-risk youth, B’Flow now uses his unique influence among young people to promote HIV testing and counselling (HTC), encourage behaviors and actions that prevent HIV and promote HIV service uptake for those living with HIV. He now gets young people to think about their futures and encourages them to stay healthy and in school. What made B’Flow broaden his scope? He was trained as an HIV/AIDS champion and ambassador by the USAID-funded SHARE II project.

Harnessing Popularity: Musicians as Popular HIV/AIDS Change Agents

Despite continued outreach efforts by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and non-governmental organizations, the incidence of HIV among Zambians aged 15-24 is high, at 0.98% for females and 0.45% for males. Youths are bombarded with messages about HIV, from teachers, parents and other adults, but often young people view these messages as for “them” (adults) rather than for “us” (youths) and rarely act on

*Look at the children born with the virus
Looking for treatment, counselling, and guidance
What’s education if there is no future
For them to comprehend who’s going to be their teacher?*

*I’m crying and praying to God Almighty
What’s the solution to what we’re fighting?
More people crying and more people dying
Governments and leaders are tired of trying*

*People on treatment are lacking adherence
The viral load is so high it’s affecting one’s appearance
The CD4 very low, no compliance
We have to change the mind-set and look out for others*

*Look at the virus that’s sweeping humanity
HIV/AIDS is more than a calamity
Let’s go for VCT, we have to break the vanity
Let’s get on treatment – example ART*

*I dream dream dream everyday
Dream dream dream everyday
I dream dream dream everyday
Everybody will know their status*

*I dream dream dream everyday
And I know in time one day you’ll say
I dream dream one day you’ll say
Goodbye HIV/AIDS*

Source: B’Flow. “My Dream.” *Voiceless Woman*. Money Music Records, 2013. CD.

them. In order to effectively reach young people with HIV/AIDS messages, one needs to be careful to match the vehicle of the message to the target audience; one needs to be innovative in designing approaches to engage these young Zambians in positive behavior change and to avoid “HIV-message fatigue.” Enter “entertainment-HIV/AIDS messaging”! Youths may not listen to their parents or teachers, but they do listen to popular music; SHARE II thus identified music as a vehicle for HIV/AIDS messaging, and musicians as popular opinion leaders to promote these messages to a wide audience. To date, SHARE II has trained 14 Zambian musicians as HIV/AIDS messaging

champions and ambassadors who have reached thousands of Zambians with information about HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support—including young Zambians.

B'Flow began his career in music in the early 2000s and cemented his status as an icon with *No More Kawilo*, his 2011 album, due to his unique dancehall style and clever delivery of hard-hitting lyrics. The following year, at the height of his popularity, B'Flow participated in an HIV/AIDS championship and ambassadorship training with SHARE II. Prior to this training, B'Flow and the other musicians lacked the skills and knowledge to adequately address issues like HIV/AIDS with the public and their fans. They also reflected on the culture of music in Zambia, admitting that the conduct of music stars and concertgoers was often at odds with the behaviours promoted in HIV prevention strategies. SHARE II encouraged the musicians to collaborate with each other in addressing HIV/AIDS and to model positive behaviours in order for them to be credible champions and role models.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, SHARE II took the newly-trained musicians to 15 urban schools in Lusaka to carry out a practical application of the skills learned in the training. Delighting multiple classrooms of learners, B'Flow and his fellow artists successfully created a relaxed and secure environment for thousands of youth to discuss issues related to HIV/AIDS that would often be unmentionable among the adults in their lives. The youth developed camaraderie with B'Flow and his fellow artists as they discussed sex, relationships and healthy attitudes with him, eager for guidance from a national celebrity.

Inspired by his training with SHARE II and his experience sensitizing youth in the schools, B'Flow decided to rebrand himself as an artist and focus on becoming a “real role model,” where his work could reflect his newfound stance on social issues and would enable him to educate others through music. Drawing on messaging techniques learned in SHARE II training, and his knowledge on topics like GBV and MCP, B'Flow released his third album to popular acclaim in mid-2013. The album, entitled *Voiceless Woman*, features popular songs like *Cry of a Woman*, *Side Plate*, *Limbi* (“Maybe”) and *My Dream* that address GBV, MCPs, gender inequities and HIV/AIDS. Whether delighting crowded audiences

with his beats or spreading sensitization messages as a host on Komboni Radio in Lusaka, B'Flow epitomizes the quintessential SHARE II HIV/AIDS champion: an effective ambassador of change and credible role model.

“The Spectacle or Might of Starlings Comes From Their Flocking Together”: Working with the Zambia Association of Musicians

A popular Zambian saying borrowed from some of SHARE II's partner chiefdoms, translated as “the spectacle or might of starlings comes from their flocking together,” speaks to the importance of cooperation and organization in order to reach stated goals. As such, SHARE II does not only work with one “starling” or a few selected “starlings,” but rather seeks to strengthen existing structures that support the success of the musical community in Zambia, structures that can function as entry points for identifying popular opinion leaders and champions to educate the Zambian public about HIV/AIDS and other social issues through the vehicle of music.

To this end, SHARE II has established a partnership with the Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM). A major result of SHARE II technical support to ZAM was the development of the *ZAM 2014-2018 Strategic Plan*, which includes strategies and activities that reflect bigger societal and national priorities, including the fight against HIV/AIDS. The strategic plan was launched at a festive event in January 2014, where musicians and other leaders highlighted artists' responsibilities in the social sphere. SHARE II continues to provide support in the operationalization of the strategic plan, hosting meetings with association members to track the progress of working groups towards meeting ZAM goals and objectives. With SHARE II support, ZAM's star is in ascendance! As B'Flow noted at a ZAM meeting in August 2014, “SHARE II highlighted the existence of ZAM and has provided the association with a clear direction.”

Recruited for his interest and experience in the thematic area, B'Flow serves on the HIV/AIDS and Social Commentary working group of the ZAM strategic plan implementation team. The team seeks to engage stakeholders to develop

community sensitization programs, foster artist mentorship around positive messaging and to encourage further HIV/AIDS education for musicians, thereby expanding the pool of Zambian musicians incorporating HIV/AIDS messaging and social commentary into their work.

The Music Multiplier Effect: Role Models Leading the Way

Zambian musician Emmanuel Mpande is from the Southern Province, home of the Tonga people who do not traditionally circumcise. For this reason, Mpande—as he is commonly known—was identified by SHARE II in 2013 for his huge

popularity in Southern Province and his dynamic style of performance. When Mpande sings, he touches the soul of the Tonga people and reminds them of who they are and what they stand for. Mpande was trained by SHARE II as an HIV/AIDS champion with a specific focus on voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), together with a team of traditional leaders from selected chiefdoms, with the hope that he and they could inspire young men in Southern Province to be circumcised for HIV prevention. Before Mpande's involvement with SHARE II, his feelings toward male circumcision were like many in his home community—it simply wasn't necessary or culturally appropriate. After his training, Mpande's mind-set changed; he fully bought into the idea of cultural remodelling to prevent HIV and save lives, and became an ardent VMMC advocate.

At a turning point during his journey as a champion, Mpande thought to himself, “Why should I continue to convince people to do [VMMC] when I haven't done it?” He decided then that he needed to lead by example and be circumcised himself to increase his credibility as a role model. He admits that he had some fears about the procedure and, to give himself courage to go ahead on the day of the procedure, he focused on the bigger picture. He kept thinking of the young men whom he would inspire; “If Mpande can do it... if Mpande can do it...,” he imagined them saying. He knows that often, when youths see musicians like Mpande—whom they admire—advocating for a procedure, they are more likely to consider it themselves.

Over the past year, Mpande has taken his role as a champion to heart, incorporating key messages into songs like *Ikupalulwa* (“Circumcision”), *Daddy Daddy* and *Chabuka Kale* (“It Has Risen Again”), which provide rhyme and rhythm in the Tonga language to the culturally taboo issues of VMMC, early marriage of young girls and HIV/AIDS, respectively. Even though these are



Mpande spreads HIV/AIDS messages while performing in Southern Province at a strategic development plan launch in Shakumbila chiefdom, an event supported by SHARE II

Nkondo Yamatenda

ZAM members Diana and Noreen Chisenga, popularly known as the Liseli Sisters—Liseli meaning “light” in the Lozi language—were trained as champions by SHARE II in December 2013 and have chosen to become proponents of condom use, VMMC and HIV testing and counselling (HTC). On and off the stage, the Liseli Sisters spread their messages of awareness, encouraging condom use at the mic and speaking about HIV and AIDS in the classroom with youth. With assistance from SHARE II, the sisters launched a new album, *Ndevu* in May 2014, featuring the song *Nkondo Yamatenda* (“The Fight Against HIV”), which incorporates multiple messages such as condom use, HTC and stigma.



The Liseli Sisters perform at the launch of their album “Ndevu” in May 2014

difficult issues to raise in his home community, he gained the courage and skills to do so thanks to the SHARE II training: “Through working with SHARE II I’ve learned how to communicate and how to work with people, how to relate to people,” says Mpande. He has since performed these songs in front of thousands of people at two chiefdom development plan launches in his home province and at a SHARE II-supported VMMC campaign in March 2014 in Cooma Chiefdom. Following the VMMC campaign, 172 men from Cooma were circumcised in partnership with the Society for Family Health. At the event, an additional 365 men and boys were registered for VMMC procedures to be conducted in April.

The work that these artists do to spread HIV/AIDS awareness doesn’t stop with SHARE II; they

also organize events and activities of their own initiative. “Following my participation in SHARE II, I sat down and thought, ‘What can I do for this community that I come from?’ They have really supported me,” Mpande reflected. So in June 2014, he planned and implemented a soccer tournament in his home community where he performed his popular songs about HIV and VMMC for players and attendees. More recently, Mpande has been working with the Kalomo District Commissioner to develop a youth awareness program in the form of a concert, where he hopes to belt out lyrics like “*Amundileke njiye chikolo, ndikabe ba teacher, ndikabe doctor, yawe ndisumpule chisi*” (“Let me go to school so that I become a teacher, so that I become a doctor, so that I can develop my nation”) from his song *Daddy Daddy*. This song is a message to

parents to let their girl-children go to school and become educated, and also a message to young girls that early marriage is not the only option, that they can be who they want to be—a teacher, a doctor—and that their success is essential for the development of Zambia.

In his song *My Dream*, B'Flow describes a vision for a future without HIV but acknowledges that the path towards this future begins with people taking individual responsibility for their role in the epidemic, which starts by knowing one's status. Through messaging such as this, B'Flow, Mpande and other artists have embarked upon a journey to

alter their roles in the music industry in Zambia—to act as role models and peer educators and to engage young people in dialogue about traditionally uncomfortable issues surrounding HIV/AIDS. SHARE II champions recognize the immense opportunity that has been afforded to them; as B'Flow acknowledged, “As an artist, I have a platform to speak for the voiceless.” Supporting Zambia's musicians to develop an understanding of the importance they play in changing the hearts and minds of Zambians with regard to HIV/AIDS has had a clear influence on their music and has increased their HIV/AIDS messaging through song. ♦

July-September 2014: Other HIV/AIDS Leadership Activities and Achievements

- **HIV/AIDS Leadership Messaging Training:** SHARE II trained village headpersons, traditional councilors, community leaders as well as female and youth leaders in eight chiefdoms: Bwile, Chisunka, Kambwali, Kanyembo, Mwansakombe, Mwape, Sekute and Shakumbila. Trained chiefdom leaders from Bwile, Mwape and Shakumbila then disseminated HIV/AIDS messaging during three events: the Ikubi Iya Longo traditional ceremony in Shakumbila chiefdom in July, the Ubulile traditional ceremony in Bwile chiefdom in August and the Mwape Chiefdom Development Strategic Plan launch in September. SHARE II also conducted a CoDAP in Sekute chiefdom.
- **Chiefdom Strategic Plan Launches and Implementation:** Chiefdoms have continued mobilizing resources to implement strategies in their development plans and launching activities on their own. For example, Chisunka chiefdom worked with Jhpiego to mobilize its community for VMMC; Mwansakombe chiefdom organized a chiefdom agricultural show and field day; and Chisunka, Mwansakombe and Mwape chiefdoms all mobilized community resources to fund their strategic plan launches, which occurred during the quarter.
- **Reproductive Health Project in Mukuni Chiefdom:** SHARE II held two trainings for headmen and traditional counselors in Mukuni chiefdom. SHARE II trained 120 *Balayas*—men and women who serve as bearers of tradition and culture in the chiefdom— representing 12 zones and 130 villages. These trained leaders are now reaching out to youth with culturally-appropriate messages about gender norms and equality, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health.
- **Inclusion of HIV/AIDS into Curricula of Theological and Bible Schools:** Seven theological schools and Bible colleges in North Western and Copperbelt provinces have successfully integrated HIV/AIDS into their curricula, namely the: Evangelical Bible College, Kaniki Bible University College, Living Waters Bible College, Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Theological College of Central Africa, Trans-Africa Theological College and United Church of Zambia University College.
- **In-service HIV Training for Religious Leaders:** ZINGO has expanded its reach to train religious leaders in three new districts: Luska, Kapiri Mposhi and Kalulushi. During these trainings, five religious leaders from each congregation are selected to learn about HIV/AIDS messaging techniques and referral procedures for care, treatment and support for PLHIV.
- **End Child Marriage Symposium:** SHARE II co-facilitated the “End Child Marriage Symposium” hosted by the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs and featuring First Lady Dr. Christine Kaseba-Sata, the Minister of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Professor Nkandu Luo and over ten chiefs from across the country.

Graduating HIV/AIDS Savvy: HIV Integration into the Curricula of Institutions of Higher Learning

In August 2014, 198 students were inaugurated as the first class of the National Institute for Public Administration's (NIPA) new four-year law degree program. When these students graduate in 2018, they will also represent the first class where HIV/AIDS topics were mainstreamed into their legal courses, and who were required to take a class on *HIV/AIDS Policy and Gender Law*. NIPA's integration of HIV/AIDS into its legal training—the result of a three-year engagement with SHARE II, and the first in Zambia—represents a milestone in ensuring that legal practitioners like magistrates graduate with the necessary skills to handle HIV/AIDS-related court cases.

Addressing Gaps at All Levels: Pre-Service and In-Service

Although HIV has been a reality in Zambia for 30 years, many leaders and public institutions still lack the capacity to adequately and appropriately address HIV/AIDS issues. A thorough scan of the

Zambian legal system by SHARE II in 2011 revealed serious gaps in HIV/AIDS adjudication; many legal practitioners not only lacked knowledge about basic HIV/AIDS facts, they also lacked knowledge concerning HIV/AIDS law, with significant knowledge gaps in the areas of HIV/AIDS and gender, human rights and labour issues. As a result, the courts—which should have been sources of hope, refuge and redress for PLHIV and those affected by HIV/AIDS—were instead often sources of stigma and discrimination, injustice and human rights violations.

To address these gaps, SHARE II has taken a two-pronged approach to building HIV competencies in the judicial system. The first approach involved **training in-service practitioners**; as of September 2014, SHARE II has trained 533 Zambian magistrates in HIV/AIDS case management and leadership, representing 84% of Zambia's local and subordinate court magistrates. SHARE II has thus successfully helped to build a



Attorney General Musa Mwenye SC speaks at the launch of NIPA's four-year law degree program on 18, September 2014. From left to right: Enock Mulembe—ZIALE Executive Director, Winner Kanyembo—NIPA Acting Executive Director, Musa Mwenye SC—Attorney General, Honorable Lunda—High Court Deputy Director

more HIV-competent judiciary. However, in-service training is often very costly and new magistrates must continually be identified and trained once they enter the judiciary. The second approach involved **pre-service training** through integration of HIV into legal training schools so that practitioners are equipped with the necessary HIV knowledge and skills as part of their core training and graduate already HIV-competent: a more cost-effective and ultimately more sustainable approach. To this end, SHARE II has so far integrated HIV/AIDS into law diploma and degree programs at four of six partner institutions of higher learning. The process of integration of HIV into legal studies is described below.

Gaining Buy-in from Institutions of Higher Learning

As part of its work with the Ministry of Justice, SHARE II began hosting regular stakeholder meetings comprising legal practitioners, policy experts, prosecutors, adjudicators, academic lecturers in law and public policy and key training institutions to discuss gaps in the judiciary when handling HIV/AIDS-related cases and to obtain buy-in for training programs that address these shortcomings. It was at one of these meetings in 2011 that the idea to develop pre-service curricula for legal practitioners was born. The stakeholders represented at this meeting unanimously agreed that the best way to sustainably address legal gaps in the HIV/AIDS response was to target the source: students of law at institutions of higher learning. Offering comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS and the law in these institutions would mean that all magistrates and other legal practitioners would have the necessary knowledge to deal with HIV-related cases before they entered service.

SHARE II then convened a smaller working group of heads of legal studies from six institutions: NIPA, the University of Lusaka, Cavendish University Zambia, Zambia Open University, Livingstone International University of Tourism Excellence and Business Management (LIUTEBM) and the Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education (ZIALE). When they examined their own degree and diploma programs, each institution determined that HIV/AIDS-related legal issues were insufficiently covered. Through a collaborative process, they identified three key areas of training that were



NIPA Commissioner Mr. Mungole participating in the review and validation of HIV/AIDS modules

most in need of integrating HIV issues or which were lacking from their existing curricula: human rights law, gender law and labour law.

Developing and Piloting an HIV/AIDS Curriculum

SHARE II and the six institutions jointly developed course materials based on these identified gaps, through a collaborative and consultative process. By 2013, the working group had developed material for three key modules, which would be available for use by any institution: *HIV/AIDS & Gender Law*, *HIV/AIDS & Human Rights* and *HIV/AIDS & Labour Law*. It was also decided that the adoption of HIV/AIDS curricula would occur in three forms, and each institution could choose which form best suited their particular curriculum and student body requirements:

1. **Integration:** Students would be required to take at least one core (required) course in HIV/AIDS law and policy and would be offered elective (optional) courses in other HIV/AIDS areas to meet unit requirements to graduate
2. **Mainstreaming:** Instead of stand-alone HIV/AIDS courses, HIV/AIDS components would be added into existing courses such as family law and property law



A group of participants from legal institutions of higher learning who completed peer review and validation of HIV/AIDS curricula at a SHARE II-supported workshop in Siavonga, April 2013

3. **Specialization:** Those students who wished to gain a deeper knowledge on HIV/AIDS would be offered a stand-alone three-semester diploma program focusing on HIV/AIDS topics

From the outset, beginning with the first SHARE II-facilitated stakeholder meetings in 2011, Mr. Raphael Mungole, the Head of Legal Studies at NIPA, has been a strong proponent of and active participant in HIV/AIDS curriculum integration. In 2012, he led the establishment of a pilot three-semester diploma program in NIPA's Department of Legal Studies called *HIV/AIDS Human Rights, Gender and Policy*. This course began in June 2013, and the first class is expected to graduate in December 2014. The establishment and success of this program convinced the rest of the Legal Studies Department in NIPA of the need to fully integrate and/or mainstream HIV/AIDS into the required coursework for all law students.

Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Education

With the *HIV/AIDS Human Rights, Gender and Policy* diploma course up and running, NIPA administrators shared with SHARE II their desire to phase out their three-year *diploma* program and

transform it into a four-year degree program, due to increasing demand among students for the more marketable degree programs; they asked for SHARE II's help to mainstream HIV/AIDS modules into this new program. SHARE II and Commissioner Mungole put forward a very persuasive case for HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and secured a unanimous vote from NIPA faculty representatives to mainstream HIV/AIDS modules into the new law degree program. This decision also elicited a strong interest in spreading this integration into other relevant departments—even those that had originally been reluctant, such as Gender Studies. NIPA administrators pledged to ensure that HIV/AIDS, human rights and gender were incorporated into multiple courses offered by the college.

In addition to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS modules into existing legal courses at NIPA, this new degree program will require all students to take a compulsory course in their third year entitled *HIV/AIDS Policy and Gender Law*. NIPA has allowed for a special first-year exemption status for students who finished the *HIV/AIDS Human Rights, Gender and Policy* diploma program in 2014, should they choose to pursue a professional law degree with NIPA.

In addition to NIPA, the University of Lusaka, Zambia Open University, LIUTEBM, and Mulungushi University have also adopted the HIV/AIDS course materials and integrated them into their respective curricula. Zambia Open University, for example, added a required course in HIV/AIDS and gender to their law degree program. Mulungushi University has integrated an *HIV/AIDS and Labour Laws* course into their existing labour law degree program and is planning to introduce HIV/AIDS, human rights, gender and policy curricula into non-legal courses. It is estimated that these programs will reach at least **500 students each year**.

An Unprecedented Partnership

The six participating colleges and universities are competitor institutions, and had never before—prior to SHARE II’s stakeholder meetings—worked together to improve the quality of legal education at their schools. SHARE II has therefore created the

first forum for these schools to work together: A forum that they have already expressed they will continue using to explore other areas of collaboration.

Further, the efforts to integrate HIV/AIDS into curricula of institutions of higher learning responsible for producing Zambia’s legal practitioners will ensure that hundreds of magistrates each year graduate HIV-competent and able to contribute efficiently and effectively to the justice system in Zambia. As the Zambian Attorney General Musa Mwenye SC noted at the launch of NIPA’s four-year program, “From its inception, NIPA has continued to make huge contributions towards the training of manpower for both the public service and the private sector.” With the changes to its curriculum, NIPA and its graduates will be even better prepared to contribute to the country’s judicial system, and ensure that it treats PLHIV and those affected by HIV/AIDS fairly and objectively. ♦

July-September 2014: Other HIV/AIDS Legal and Policy Activities and Achievements

- **Ministry Workplace HIV/AIDS and Wellness Policies:** During the quarter under review, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with support from SHARE II launched its first-ever Wellness and HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy. SHARE II also supported committees for other ministries—such as Mines, Energy and Water Development; Labour and Social Security; Transport, Works, Supply and Communication; and Commerce and Trade—with technical input for development of their policies.
- **Administration of the Gender Score Card:** SHARE II administered the Gender Score Card, which measures progress towards achieving women’s empowerment and gender equality, in ten chiefdoms during the period under review.
- **Presentation of the DBWMA Feasibility Study at the International AIDS Conference:** In July 2014, at the 20th International AIDS Conference in Melbourne, Australia, SHARE II presented results from its feasibility study to repeal the Deceased Brother’s Widow’s Marriage Act of 1929. The presentation attracted considerable attention from both Zambian and international delegates.
- **Implementation of the Draft Alcohol Policy:** Stakeholders have begun implementing the National Alcohol Policy, which is currently in a draft form. These include public sector ministries developing workplace wellness and HIV/AIDS policies, the Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA), civil society organizations like the Norwegian Church, SHARPZ and others.
- **Amending the Prisons Act, Cap 97:** During this reporting period, SHARE II presented the Prisons Act to the Prisons AIDS Advisory Committee (PAAC). Following SHARE II’s legal analysis, the PAAC technical committee drafted proposals to include diet provisions for PLHIV prisoners in the prison nutritional guidelines. SHARE II is also working with the Parole Board to build the case for advancing reform to the Prisons Act.

Task 2: Strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of coordinating structures to sustain the HIV/AIDS response

SHARE II strengthens the capacities of HIV/AIDS coordinating structures to oversee, manage, and implement the national and community-level HIV/AIDS responses. Technical assistance provided to entities in the public and private sectors, selected umbrella civil society organizations and chiefdoms includes supporting expansion of successful evidence-based interventions, disseminating use of best practices across sectors, and advising on the most efficient and effective use of resources.

DATF Resource Mobilization Through Local Entities

In Isoka District (Muchinga Province), nine graduates from a two-week training in machine knitting proudly displayed their certificates of completion outside St. Martine De Porres Home-based Care (HBC), an organization tasked with providing lay home-care for the chronically ill, including those living with HIV. At the June 2013 graduation ceremony, the Acting Isoka District Commissioner, Mr. Alex Sinkala, encouraged the caregivers to use their new talents in innovative and enterprising ways to improve their livelihoods and those of their families: “Acquired knowledge and skill is never stolen,” he said, “but you die with it.” Just as these graduates would now have a long-term source of income that would put them on a financially-secure path, so did the organization that assisted in accessing the resources for the project in the first place: the Isoka District AIDS Task Force (DATF).

SHARE II has been working with Isoka and 71 other DATFs across Zambia to improve their capacity to mobilize resources in support of HIV/AIDS activities in their respective districts. As part of this process, SHARE II has guided DATFs through an organizational self-assessment and has subsequently worked with the DATFs to address their institutional weaknesses and challenges, such as limited funding, by sourcing funds through engagements with authorities and stakeholders. These actions have resulted in an increase in resources for DATFs to fulfil their mandates and for DATF stakeholders—like St. Martine De Porres HBC—to carry out activities that engender a more sustainable response to HIV/AIDS.

Identifying and addressing gaps in DATF Resource Mobilization

In Zambia, DATFs are responsible for coordinating the HIV/AIDS response and are made up of mainly voluntary representatives from various stakeholder organizations in a district, such as the District Health Management Team, the District Council, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations and community-based organizations. DATFs are led by a District AIDS Coordination Advisor (DACA), a technocrat who is an employee of the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC). As institutions made up of mainly volunteers, when members leave, DATFs have to continually re-invest in building their institutional capacities, sometimes from scratch. As of now, many DATFs are still working hard to reach required levels of organizational and coordination capacity.

A major SHARE II sub-task is to help DATFs build their capacity to operate and coordinate stakeholders effectively, and shortly after start-up in 2011, SHARE II began working with 72 DATFs in this regard. Because of erratic NAC funding disbursements to DATFs for HIV/AIDS response coordination, SHARE II found faltering and ineffective HIV/AIDS response coordination in most districts due to lack of financial and other resources.

DATF mandates note that they should mobilize resources to cover costs of coordination activities, such as holding quarterly stakeholder meetings, tracking and monitoring district-level work and assisting stakeholders to leverage funds for implementation activities. However, a 2012 SHARE II assessment of DATF resource mobilization capabilities showed that among the 72 DATFs supported by the project, only four (6%) were actively seeking funds, developing

proposals or providing technical assistance to other stakeholders to do so. DATFs were struggling to hold meetings, to perform basic administrative tasks and to follow up with stakeholders because of inadequate funding for meeting expenses, transportation and stationary. SHARE II identified this gap as a major threat to DATF sustainability and to the effective expansion of HIV/AIDS services at the local level.

Following these findings, SHARE II conducted resource mobilization trainings for DATFs and used follow-up support visits to support DATFs in their processes to obtain funding. SHARE II also worked with Provincial AIDS Task Forces (PATFs) to orient DATF stakeholders and local authority leaders, including District Council members, on their roles in supporting DATFs and the HIV and AIDS response. In many districts, the local authorities had been unaware that DATFs had unmet funding needs or indeed that they had a duty and responsibility to support DATFs to function effectively. The local authorities therefore had not been supporting the DATFs through local mechanisms, such as Constituency Development Funds (CDF); the DATFs, on the other hand, were ignorant of the available of CDFs as a potential funding source. SHARE II's dual orientations created—in many cases, for the first time—links between these two structures.

Formalizing and Legitimizing CDF Funding for HIV/AIDS

As a result of the increasing awareness among local authorities of their role in funding and supporting HIV/AIDS initiatives at the local level, the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ) established the Nakonde Declaration in July 2013, which pledged that local authorities would commit 5% of all CDF disbursements to support HIV and AIDS activities in the district, including DATF coordination and administration. More recently, in the Livingstone Declaration of 2014, LGAZ has recommended that the 5% provision be enshrined in CDF guidelines currently being revised by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, thereby ensuring an unquestionable and consistent source of funding for HIV/AIDS activities. This declaration is an important development for DATFs and means

that a growing number of organizations will be able to carry out activities that strengthen the HIV/AIDS response in each district.

Follow-up assessments conducted in 2014 show a dramatic improvement in DATF resource mobilization capability following the SHARE II-facilitated meetings and trainings, with 62 DATFs (86%) demonstrating clear efforts to mobilize resources or assist their stakeholders to do so.

“[Y]our continued support to the multisectoral response has really started to yield results as accessing funds from CDF for HIV/AIDS response was something that the DATFs had overlooked. ... I also want to mention that SHARE II orientations of key district authorities in DATF roles and mandates have enhanced ownership and buy-in support of the District HIV/AIDS Responses by district authorities.”

Muchinga Provincial AIDS Coordination
Advisor, Mr. Peter Ndemena

Apart from CDF funds, 26 DATFs report obtaining funds from road construction companies, local businesses and national and international partners in the last six months. The following stories illustrate some of these successes.

Countrywide Mobilization of CDF and NGO Funding

In 2013, the Isoka DATF obtained K59,000 (approximately \$8,500) in funding—17,000 from the CDF and 42,000 from the Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ)—for three organizations in the district to conduct HIV/AIDS-related activities. Using skills learned from SHARE II, the DATF sought out calls for proposals from grantors and engaged the local authorities in dialogue to discuss accessing locally-available funding. As a result, it was also able to obtain CDF funds to assist the St. Martine De Porres HBC organization to purchase knitting machines and pay for a training to promote knitting as an income-generating activity; the funding also paid school fees for 19 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) through the Society for Women and AIDS in Zambia. Additionally, when the Isoka DATF received a

call for proposals from CHAZ, it circulated the proposal to interested organizations and provided technical support to its stakeholders during the application process; as a result, the Single Parents Association successfully applied for a K42,000 (\$6,700) grant from CHAZ to supply 134 OVC with school supplies and provide nutritional support to 20 children and 50 adults living with HIV in the district.

	2012	2013	2014
DATFs receiving CDF funding	4	20	25
Amount of CDF funding received by DATFs	K125,000 (\$20,000)	K481,000 (\$70,000)	K253,000 (\$40,000)

Other activities undertaken in the past year with assistance from CDF resources have improved the ability of DATFs to coordinate the local HIV/AIDS response and to support partners' activities. For example, the Chibombo DATF in Central Province is using funds received in 2014 to review its strategic plan and to distribute and collect stakeholder activity reporting forms to better manage HIV/AIDS work being carried out in the district. Two Southern Province DATFs, Monze and Kazungula, are allocating 2014 CDF funds for implementing partners in each district to support HIV/AIDS sensitization activities. Kalabo DATF in Western Province is using funds received in 2014 to provide support to PLHIV groups, and in Luapula Province, the Kawambwa DATF is overseeing the distribution of condoms to organizations within the district. Other activities undertaken by DATFs with support from CDFs include holding stakeholder coordination meetings, orienting new DATF members and funding various administrative costs.

Most importantly, because the CDFs are distributed by local authorities, they represent a sustainable funding source and are a milestone in SHARE II's work to increase district ownership of local HIV/AIDS responses.

Private Sector Resource Mobilization

In 2013, the Kitwe DATF shared its responsibilities, experiences, challenges and successes in coordinating the district HIV/AIDS response to its stakeholders and presented its annual work plan. Key stakeholders present, such as the Town Clerk, were concerned by the DATF's challenges in coordinating and supporting HIV/AIDS activities. The Town Clerk also advised the DATF to work with the City Council Directors of Planning and Engineering in order to access information on contractual road work being done in the district.

With this connection made, the Kitwe DATF met with the City Council Director of Engineering, a number of road work contractors as well as representatives from two construction companies—the China Henan International Cooperation Group (CHICO) and China Geo-Engineering Corporation—to present on its role in the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities in the district. In a subsequent consultative meeting attended by the CHICO Director and other management, DATF members, using materials furnished by SHARE II, stressed the importance of a wellness and HIV/AIDS program for construction workers. In December 2013, CHICO agreed to provide the Kitwe DATF with K3,500 (over \$500) per month, for 12 months, to support wellness and HIV/AIDS activities with CHICO employees!

The funding that the Kitwe DATF has received through CHICO has already yielded positive changes, including improved management of DATF activities. Through support to implementing partners, the DATF is now able to ensure that CHICO employees receive the HIV-related services they need. Moreover, even when NAC was not able to furnish any operational funds, the DATF has been able to operate without accruing debts!

By guiding DATFs through self-assessments to identify gaps, training DATFs in resource mobilization, setting up meetings with local authorities and training both groups in their roles and responsibilities, the SHARE II intervention has placed DATFs nationwide in a better position to sponsor and manage annual activities and to reach communities and key stakeholders, leading to overall improved coordination of the HIV/AIDS response in Zambia. ♦



A SHARE II-trained NZP+ district coordinator holds a stigma and discrimination session for an NZP+ support group in Choma, Southern Province, September 2014

July-September 2014: Other Coordinating Structures Activities and Achievements

- **Support NAC to Monitor and Address Gaps in the Integrated HIV/AIDS Response:** SHARE II supported NAC to develop a 2014 work plan that harmonizes plans from technical support partners. SHARE II also met with NAC to discuss implementation challenges and plan strategies for the following quarter.; at this meeting, condom supply chain weaknesses arose as a key issue and as a result, NAC worked with partners to mobilize and distribute over 19 million condoms nationwide through DATFs, who then coordinated the allocation of condoms to local organizations with mandates in prevention.
- **Support to DATFs in the Organizational Capacity Certification Process:** SHARE II completed supportive supervision visits with all 72 DATFs to determine progress made in performance improvement against 28 performance standards in eight categories. SHARE II also assessed its 15 pilot DATFs to determine whether they were continuing to improve their performance. The data showed significant improvements in performance among all DATFs, but particularly among the 15 pilot DATFs, among which 11% of standards met at baseline in 2011 to 82% of standards met in 2014. This is compared to 40% for the 57 non-pilot DATFs, up from 13% at the 2011 baseline.
- **Improve Resource Allocation to the HIV/AIDS Response:** SHARE II has continued to collaborate with NAC to provide technical support in proposal writing to DATFs. As a result of this support, during the reporting period, NAC disbursed K1,600,00 to 16 community organizations as a result of MoUs and financing agreements in the disbursement of funds to community-driven HIV/AIDS initiatives through District Councils. The award ceremony took place on 15 September at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka.
- **HIV/AIDS Trainings for Non-health Workers:** SHARE II trained 290 non-health workers in twelve districts covering three provinces (Eastern, Luapula and Western). This training improved DACAs' and DATF members' understanding of HIV/AIDS and of the critical interventions required to mitigate the epidemic. SHARE II also mentored three PACAs for Eastern, Luapula and Western Provinces in conducting the technical training to other DATFs in their respective provinces.
- **Support to NZP+ District Chapters:** SHARE II conducted initial baseline assessments using the district chapter certification handbook in the Mongu, Choma, Kasama and Chinsali NZP+ district chapters. Following the baseline assessments, SHARE II helped each chapter develop action plans and identify areas of weakness that each chapter will work on. SHARE II also conducted a training-of-trainers for 33 out of a targeted 35 district coordinators using a stigma and discrimination toolkit.

Task 3: Strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS workplace programs

SHARE II works with both the public and private sectors to expand access to workplace programs and strengthen linkages and referral systems with community-level partners and implementers. Through this work, SHARE II and its partners can expand access to HIV prevention, care, support, and treatment services—for employees, dependents and defined outreach communities—to reduce HIV-related employee absenteeism and ultimately contribute to increased productivity.

Workplace HIV/AIDS programs that include appropriate linkages to care and treatment services have resulted in significant improvements in general employee health and reductions in absenteeism in many workplaces. This has led to a switch in priorities by many workplaces to have more integrated health programs that address HIV and other related issues.

Breaking the Cycle of Malnutrition and HIV at Mpika State Prison

Dozens of fuzzy yellow chicks peck around their food dishes or sit huddled under hanging heat lamps, chirping contently. Just outside of this brooder, a temperature-controlled area to house growing young chickens, the Mpika State Prison management beam with pride while on a tour of their poultry project. Once the chicks are fully-grown, they will be taken to the market to be sold. The money raised from these sales has an important purpose: It will be used to purchase food to supplement the diet of a unique population of prisoners—prisoners living with HIV.

The current inmate population in the Zambian prisons is 16,000 to 17,000 based on the daily head count, housed in 88 prisons (54 standard prisons, 33 open-air prisons and one juvenile reformatory) with a holding capacity of 6,100 prisoners. Almost a fourth of this population (23.2%) comprises inmates on remand. The exponential growth of Zambia's prison population has overstretched the human resource, infrastructural, transport and nutritional support available to manage the population, compromising delivery of quality services.

A 2010 study of 2,244 prisoners in Zambia found an HIV prevalence of 27.4%, almost twice the national prevalence of 14.3% among those aged 15–49. Additionally, 7.1% of inmates had tuberculosis (TB), over half of whom also had HIV. It is estimated that between 1995 and 2000, about 2,397 inmates and 263 prison officers died of HIV-related illnesses, with deaths from TB topping the list. The risk factors for HIV transmission in Zambia's prisons include unprotected anal sex between men (either consensual or coerced), and

sharing of needles, blades and other sharp instruments for hygiene and for tattooing.

The Zambia Prisons Service (ZPS) has mounted a response to HIV/AIDS among inmates, which includes providing HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services. However, the response has been hampered by the very congested living conditions, inadequate nutrition, poor access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) and other treatment services and legal barriers that prevent provision of condoms for the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The SHARE II project is among the partners supporting the ZPS to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS among inmates and prison officers. SHARE II provides technical assistance to 29 partner prisons, including Mpika State Prison in Muchinga Province, to implement workplace-based HIV/AIDS programs for staff and defined outreach communities and to implement HIV/AIDS programs for inmates. The HIV/AIDS programs for inmates in these partner prisons address HIV risk through unprotected anal sex and other behaviours such as sharing razors and tattooing. The programs train inmate peer educators and provide HIV prevention information targeting HIV drivers in the prison setting; provide mobile HTC services and linkages to services, including ART; address adherence to HIV care and treatment; and provide support through inmate support groups. The programs also equip senior ZPS management to coordinate and oversee HIV/AIDS programs.

SHARE II programs at Mpika State Prison support the prison to address living conditions and factors that put inmates at a high risk of contracting HIV. Programs also provide technical support around ensuring that prisoners living with HIV who are on ART adhere to treatment and access other services and support to enable them to maintain good health. A major problem for many PLHIV prisoners on ART is the issue of poor nutrition. Most of the prisons in Zambia do not offer a balanced diet, and many offer only one meal per day. This is a difficult situation even for a prisoner who is relatively well, but for sick prisoners, such as those with HIV/AIDS and/or TB, this situation is very detrimental to health outcomes. SHARE II has assisted Mpika State Prison to establish and manage an inmate PLHIV support group, which currently consists of 37 inmates who are living openly with HIV.

In 2010, through SHARE II technical assistance, inmates and officers at Mpika State Prison learned about the importance of good nutrition for PLHIV and acknowledged that the institution did not

provide an adequate diet for HIV-positive prisoners. Concerned, Mpika State Prison management invited SHARE II to a brainstorming session to identify the possible ways they could address the issue of PLHIV nutrition. In a pioneering move, Mpika State Prison management, in coordination with the inmate HIV support group, and with encouragement from SHARE II, decided to establish a prison-supported nutrition program. Working closely with the ZPS for activity and budget approval, management began to mobilize resources from within the prison and the local community to start a poultry project to provide eggs to inmates living with HIV.

In Zambia, prisoners are expected to participate in the upkeep of prison facilities and to work on other projects assigned by prison management as part of their rehabilitation. By 2012, with materials provided by prison management, inmates had constructed a poultry house. Shortly thereafter, a local community member donated 50 chicken layers to kick-start the poultry project. Since then, the Mpika State Prison poultry project has grown

Chicks in a brooder at the Mpika State Prison PLHIV inmate poultry project





Prison management, officers and SHARe II staff in the Mpika State Prison vegetable garden, a project to improve nutrition for prisoners living with HIV

in productivity. Each day, eggs are retrieved from the coop and two fresh eggs are given to every PLHIV inmate, significantly increasing their daily protein intake. The project has since expanded to include broilers, which are sold for meat along with the surplus eggs, at community markets. The proceeds from these sales are used to purchase chicken feed as well as items such as soap for PLHIV prisoners, due to the greater need for hygiene among PLHIV as a result of their compromised immune systems.

In a move that shows just how caring the Mpika

State Prison management is, they extended the benefit to other prisoners who have other illnesses and/or health conditions apart from HIV, who are deemed to be medically eligible for food supplementation and other support.

After witnessing the success of the poultry project, Mpika State Prison management decided to start a vegetable garden to further supplement the diet of prisoners with HIV and those with other serious health conditions. In 2014, they set aside a half-acre on the prison grounds for this purpose. As with the poultry project, the prisoners maintain

the garden and harvest the vegetables. Produce which is not consumed by PLHIV inmates and inmates with other conditions is sold. All money earned from the sale of excess vegetables goes towards transporting sick prisoners to the hospital, as health facilities at the prison have limited functionality, offering only minor first aid care.

Maureen Silwamba, an HIV/AIDS Coordinator and counsellor who serves as assistant clerical officer for Mpika State Prison, expressed gratitude for SHARE II's support. As a beneficiary of SHARE II trainings and supportive supervision programs, Ms. Silwamba indicated that SHARE II had been a great source of encouragement to her and the PLHIV support group at Mpika State Prison, noting that SHARE II has helped her and the prison to devise beneficial projects that are improving the health of prisoners living with HIV.

Driven by the achievements of the nutrition program, Mpika State Prison management has earmarked nearly five acres of prison farmland for maize production by inmates. The money raised from maize sales will be used to buy food to supplement all prisoners' diets. This means that not only will inmates with HIV and those with other serious health conditions have access to at least three meals a day, but other inmates will have improved nutrition, and thus improved resistance against other conditions such as TB and diarrhoea, which are endemic in prisons.

The Mpika State Prison inmate nutrition program is the first and only project of its kind in the ZPS. The measures that have been taken by Mpika Prison management to support the health and wellness of a stigmatized population of inmates have fostered a uniquely positive relationship between prisoners and prison officers. ♦

July-September 2014:

Other Workplace HIV/AIDS Programs Activities and Achievements

- **Support to the National Union of Plantations, Agriculture, and Allied Workers (NUPAAW):** SHARE II partnered with NUPAAW to scale up peer education trainings in the Mkushi farming block and expand trainings to the Chisamba block of farmers. SHARE II also held GESHA trainings within the farming camps for farm workers and their spouses.
- **Support to the Tourism HIV/AIDS Public-Private Partnership (PPP):** In Livingstone and Mfuwe, SHARE II provided technical assistance to 28 businesses and organizations to implement workplace HIV/AIDS programs, support groups and peer education sensitization among employees and community members, as well as sensitizations and HTC to PPP partners in the Lower Zambezi.
- **Expanding Programs to Defined Outreach Communities in Livingstone:** SHARE II worked with 64 community mobilizers and PLHIV supporters to address the HIV/AIDS drivers in the communities of Simoonga and Mukuni, and worked with leadership of Mukuni chiefdom to train 120 traditional counselors and leaders in youth sexuality and cultural socialization.
- **HIV/AIDS Workplace Programs in the Informal Sector:** SHARE II engaged three more Lusaka markets—bringing the total markets engaged to eight—where vendors, market-goers and managers will be trained in peer education to engage others marketeers through sensitization.
- **HIV/AIDS Programming for the Zambia Prisons and Police Services:** Activities conducted during the quarter include a GESHA training for prison officers and spouses, workshops for PAW participants in the Prisons Service to promote ART adherence, peer education trainings for prison officers and inmates and mobilization against GBV in police camps.
- **HIV/AIDS Programming in Line Ministries:** The SHARE II Workplace and Legal/Policy teams collaborated to launch the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock workplace HIV/AIDS and wellness policy; SHARE II also held a GESHA training for 28 male staff from the Zambia Bureau of Standards.



Task 4: Strengthen collaboration and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities with the Government of the Republic of Zambia, U.S. Government-funded partners, and other stakeholders

SHARE II provides technical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) to improve collaboration and coordination of the HIV/AIDS response across multiple partners and stakeholders. These efforts include providing support for joint planning; developing and maintaining a monitoring system that tracks the leadership, legal and policy environment; strengthening coordinating structures' activities; and improving monitoring and evaluation for national HIV/AIDS activities. SHARE II also provides support to United States Government (USG)-funded bilateral partners to implement workplace wellness programs.

A Stakeholders' Forum, coordinated by NAC with support from SHARE II, that was planned for the previous quarter did not take place; we expect that it will be held in the next quarter. The theme still remains "Zambia at 50—HIV and AIDS at 30, the Evolution of the HIV and AIDS Response in Zambia Since 1984 to 2014." Topics for discussion at the forum include the following key issues: The evolution of HIV and AIDS in Zambia, the civil society perspective on the national HIV response, interrogating the critical challenges arising from the current HIV/AIDS response in Zambia and celebrating the critical role of women in the Zambian HIV/AIDS response. ♦

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

SHARE II M&E activities ensure the collection, analysis and storage of quality data, and support the timely reporting and adequate utilization of project information in order to improve SHARE II's ability to effectively implement activities. SHARE II also provides technical assistance on M&E to its sub-partners and to other project partners to strengthen their M&E activities and reporting. SHARE II activities during the quarter included Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) with SHARE II partners, participating in the USAID programmatic audit, work with NZP+ to develop its M&E framework and continued support to COP 2014 activities, including implementing the new PEPFAR MER indicators and targets.

Data Quality Assessments

SHARE II conducted routine DQAs were with ZHECT, ZINGO, LTA, Zambia Police and Prisons Services (ZPS) in Kabwe. The five ZHECT sites included LASF, York Farms, Taj Pamodzi and NAPSAs. Other ZECT sites are on the Copperbelt, Northwestern and Northern provinces. SHARE II also provided technical assistance to the ZPS to address challenges still

being faced in reporting and database use. The SHARE II M&E and Workplace teams trained HIV coordinators from 29 prisons in data management.

PEPFAR Targets

The new PEPFAR MER indicators have been implemented and, currently, SHARE II achieved its FY 2014 targets (see the table on the following page). Under the HTC_TST indicator (formerly NGI indicator P11.1.D)—number of individuals receiving testing and counselling services for HIV and received their test results—SHARE II performance was 121.3%, as of Quarter 4.

The other MER indicators SHARE II is reporting are either new or modified indicators from the NGI, including GPY_PREV and GEND_NORM. Under the GPY_PREV indicator—which focuses on delivering a core prevention intervention package to priority populations—SHARE II's performance at Quarter 4 was 99.8%. SHARE II's priority populations are as follows: 1) Adolescent Girls and Young Women 10-24; 2) People Living with HIV (PLHIV); 3) Uniformed Services (Prison Guards and Police Officers; 4) Migrant Workers and 5) Prisoners.

Achievement and targets on PEPFAR MER indicators for FY2014

PEPFAR Target	Current Fiscal Year (FY2014)				
	Target	Male	Female	Total	%
GPY_PREV	19,336	15,670	3,629	19,299	99.8
HTC_TST	23,966	16,485	12,593	29,078	121.3
GEND_NORM	4,189	2,969	2,783	5,752	137.3

Lastly, for the indicator GEND_NORM—number of people completing an intervention pertaining to gender norms that meets minimum criteria—achievement was at 137.3% as of SAPR. Interventions that feed into the GEND_NORM

indicator are primarily behavioural interventions implemented nationally in partner formal workplaces and defined outreach communities, partner chiefdoms and partner churches. ♦

Finance & Administration

Task Order Funding

The SHARe II Task Order obligation is currently at \$21,346,985.99 and was planned to fund the project through September 2014. As of September 30, 2014, John Snow, Inc. had expended and accrued approximately \$21,186,593 under the SHARe II task order, representing 99% of the total obligation.

At the time of submitting this report JSI has received a Stop Work Order (SWO) on 15 October, 2014 and has ceased all project activities pending receipt of a further obligation of funds.

Budget Realignment

JSI received a budget realignment effective 23 July, 2014, which simplified the task order budget, condensing it into four line items: Program implementation Costs, Grants, Subcontracts and Fixed Fees.

Local Sub-partners

Sub-grants for Zambia Health Education Communication Trust (ZHECT), Zambia Interfaith Network (ZINGO), LEAD Programme Zambia, the

Livingstone Tourism Association (LTA), the Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS (NZP+), Independent Churches of Zambia (ICOZ) and Grassroots Soccer Zambia (GRS) have been ongoing during the period under review.

USAID concurrence was obtained for a grant to “Serenity Harm Reduction Programme Zambia” (SHARPZ). This grant has been signed, although work did not yet commence during the reporting period.

On receipt of the Stop Work Order from USAID, JSI immediately issued SWOs to all subpartners.

Personnel and Procurement

All key personnel remain at post.

Ms. Ethel Mukamba, Administrative Assistant, left the project during the period and was replaced by Ms. Marcia Chilomo.

Aimee Edmondo, Communications and Documentation Intern from the US, partly funded by JSI overhead, joined SHARe II during the period for a period of six months to work on some of the SHARe II publications. ♦

Chieftainess Mwape dances with community members at the launch of the Mwape Chiefdom Development Strategic Plan 2014-2018 on September 20, 2014



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